



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The middle portion of the filament presents a straight, unbroken outline. Rarely a distinct constriction at all the joints of a filament occurs.

The difficulty of distinguishing between *Lyngbya* and *Oscillatoria* is well illustrated by this species. The existence of a sheath would naturally lead one to place it in the former genus, but the sheath in this case is extremely delicate and observed only in a few instances. In *Lyngbya* there is a distinct sheath containing numerous sliding hormogones.

In general character *O. trapezoidea* perhaps resembles *O. chalybea* Mertens, but is larger, shows no spiral arrangement and is clearly distinguished by the shape of the terminating cells of the filament.

JOSEPHINE E. TILDEN.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Botanical Notes.

Notes from Plum Island and Fisher's Island, N. Y.—It may be of interest to note the occurrence upon Plum Island and Fisher's Island, N. Y., of a few plants beyond their hitherto recorded range.

In August, 1892, the writer discovered *Juncus dichotomus* Ell. growing upon Plum Island, and during the past summer found it to be not rare upon Fisher's Island also.

Ligusticum Scoticum L. has been known for some years to be frequent upon Fisher's Island; in August, 1895, a station for it was found on the north shore of Plum Island.

In 1892 *Plantago elongata* Pursh (*P. pusilla* Nutt.) was detected growing on the south side of Fisher's Island. Near the east end of the same island is a small colony of *Euphorbia glyptosperma* Engelm. far out of its cited range.

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Schizohyllum Egelingianum E. & E., BULLETIN, 22: 439. I have lately found this fungus on a dead apple tree in Mr. Bull's orchard, at Mesilla, New Mexico; the specimens have been identified by Mr. Ellis. It is new to the U. S. flora.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

N. M. AGR. EX. STA. Nov., 1895.